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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
CLOUDY.

Barometer 29.75.

August 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 77  
Humidity 84 93

August 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 79  
Humidity 88 95

7730 日恒初月七

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1917.

三拜禮 號二十月八年英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE MILITARY OUTLOOK.

Western Front Ablaze for Over Four Hundred Miles.

London, August 21.  
A review of the military situation states that with the opening of the Verdun offensive the whole of the Western Front, from the sea to the Swiss frontier, over a distance of 440 miles, is now ablaze. There is unprecedented gunfire and bombings are unceasing day and night. The pounding of guns is plainly audible in England. The artillery duel at Verdun is particularly stubborn, as both sides, with a thousand guns, are well-matched, but the French infantry's magnificent dash turned the scale. The battle is still in its opening phases, but the mere fact that the French are able to take the offensive on the greatest scale at Verdun is a dramatic illustration of the changes in the fortunes of war since the Crown Prince's adventure in 1916. Moreover, the Germans at the very height of their concentration on Verdun were never able to strike on both banks simultaneously, as the French did. A French correspondent reveals the interesting fact that the Germans were so surprised by the infantry assault that they only put down the barrage twelve minutes after the French went over, allowing the latter to pass the danger zone unscathed.

The Italian advance demonstrates the perfect synchronization of the Allies' operations, which are the nearest approach yet attained to an all-round offensive. It does not indicate the strength of the forces engaged, but the Germans estimate that the Italians have 5,000 guns, not including British heavy guns. The Italians now have only one very serious obstacle between them and Trieste, namely the formidable Hermandade heights. These heights hold the flower of the Austrian Army. Brilliant batteries are the storm centre of the offensive. The Italians are attacking all round from Dosso Fatto, on the extreme left, to Monfalcone Grado. Nothing can save Trieste if Hermandade falls. The Italians are confident of getting these heights this time. Altogether, the Western offensive is the biggest thing of the war and will relieve the Russo-Romanian fronts. Already there are signs that it is severely taxing the resources of the German Staff, but the full effects will not be felt immediately.

### THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

Entrenched Enemy Camp in Jeopardy.

London, August 21.  
Reuter's correspondent at Udine says that while the definite Italian objective is not yet clear, the crossing of the Isonzo near Canale may threaten to envelop the entrenched camp at Tolmino. However, the advance is confronted with many obstacles, the most formidable being Tolmino, in the north, and the Camen-Hermada line, in the south, connected by a chain of great mountains, chiefly the Sassi, San Gabriele and Vastolza groups, forming a succession of bastions where it is difficult to say whether the natural or artificial fortifications are the stronger.

### Big Haul of Prisoners.

London, August 21.  
A wireless Italian official message says:—The battle on the Julian Front is uninterrupted. Our troops on the extreme right, despite undisturbed resistance are advancing successfully, supported by floating and fired batteries and monitors. The struggle continues in the Carso Plateau and the coastal zone. The enemy's line is beginning to bend and give way at various points. We carried the enemy's defences between Cortice and Selo. Two hundred and sixty one of our aeroplanes, flying over the battlefield, bombed moving troops. We had taken prisoner up to Monday, evening 10,103 men and 243 officers. We destroyed a storming party in the Lagarina Valley and counter-attacked and drove back the enemy south-east of Mtsasio.

### INVALIDED OFFICERS FOR EASTERN EMPLOYMENT.

London, August 21.  
The Hon. E. S. Montagu announces that, in consultation with Mr. Walter Long, a committee has been formed to meet at the India Office in order to assist disabled and invalided officers desirous of obtaining employment in India, Burma, the Eastern Colonies and the Malay States. Applications from such officers of all branches of the Services, with Indian or Eastern experience, are invited.

### BELGIAN COAST RAIDED ONCE AGAIN.

London, August 21.  
The Admiralty announces that the Air Service, at midnight on Sunday, dropped many tons of bombs on a dump at Middelkerke and on the Bruges Works. All the machines returned safely.

### GERMANY'S DISREGARD FOR NEUTRAL LIVES.

London, August 21.  
Reuter is authoritatively informed in connection with the mysterious visitation of German aeroplanes to Holland, cabled on August 19, that the explanation is that they intended raiding England but returned owing to bad weather. As a bombing machine cannot alight before disposing of its bombs, the raiders had to get rid of them. If they had done so over Belgium, it might have resulted in killing German troops, so accordingly they waited until they were over Holland, where they could only kill neutrals.

### OPERATIONS ON THE BALKAN FRONT.

London, August 21.  
A French Eastern communique states:—There is a violent artillery duel at the Cerna bend and north of Mousatir. Our destructive fire caused explosions in two enemy heavy batteries' ammunition dumps. Fifty Allied aeroplanes dropped a ton and a half of bombs in the neighbourhood of Prilep, causing many fires. No French establishment was damaged by the big fire which took place in the Bulgarian quarter of Salonica on August 18.

### RUSSIAN MINISTERS' NEW POWERS.

London, August 21.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Government has given the Ministers of War and Interior dictatorial powers to arrest and deport anybody suspected of anti-revolutionary tendencies.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

The Miners' Changed Viewpoint.

London, August 21.  
The miners' decision means the transfer of six hundred thousand votes from Mr. Henderson to those opposing the Stockholm Conference. The transfer does not secure a majority against Stockholm on the basis of the voting on August 10, but reduces it to vanishing point and there are indications that the miners' vote will influence other unions, at to-day's conference, thus overwhelming those who favour the sending of delegates to Stockholm. The most notable feature of the transfer is the change of the Northumberland miners, who, hitherto, have always been pro-peace, yesterday's meeting showing a growing feeling in favour of a referendum, on the ground that the decision of August 10 misrepresents Labour opinion. The Daily Telegraph's Labour correspondent is informed that ninety per cent. of the cotton operatives will vote against Stockholm.

The Labour Conference Meets.

London, August 21.  
The adjourned meeting of the Labour Party regarding the Stockholm Conference was held in London. Mr. Henderson, in the course of a personal statement, denied that he had intentionally withheld any material information from the previous Conference and declared that Mr. Kerevsky to-day favoured British representation at Stockholm. Mr. Henderson urged them not to insist on the withdrawal of Labour members from the Government, because that would be subversive of the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Hutchinson, a member of the Executive, moved:—"The Conference remains of opinion that it is desirable that British Labour should be represented at Stockholm, in order that its opinions may not be misunderstood or misrepresented. The Conference regrets the Government's intention to refuse passports and requests that further representations be made on the subject."

Mr. Fairchild, of the Socialist Party, moved an addition to the resolution, that the policy of Labour being incompatible with the policy of the Government, the Conference decides to withdraw Labourites from participation in the Government.

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., opposed the resolution and said there was only one man in Germany who could make peace, and that was the Kaiser. Mr. Skellie, the President of the Miners' Federation, appealed to Mr. Fairchild to withdraw the addition, to which request Mr. Fairchild agreed.

Mr. Barnes said that in joining the War Cabinet he was acting in accordance with the expressed views of Labour. He believed it would be a bad thing for Labour to leave the Government. He intended continuing to support the Government to establish the freedom of the world—(Cheers). He was opposed to the Stockholm Conference because no good could come out of it. Germany had all to gain and nothing to lose by such a Conference. Before he accepted a seat in the War Cabinet he wrote the Premier urging the retention of Mr. Henderson. Mr. Barnes finally affirmed that the sending of delegates to Stockholm would weaken the Government and a durable peace could not be secured thereby. He did not object to a consultation at the proper time and the proper place, but the present was not the time and Stockholm was not the place—(Cheers).

An amendment that the question of the Stockholm Conference should be submitted to a Referendum of the Trade Unions, affiliated to the Labour Party was defeated on a card vote by 1,500,000 to 920,000.

### CONFERENCE FAVOURS SENDING DELEGATES.

London, August 21.  
The Conference of the Labour Party has re-affirmed its decision to send delegates to the Stockholm Conference, by a card vote of 1,234,000 to 1,231,000.

### GERMAN COLONIES MUST BE KEPT.

London, August 21.  
Professor Mills, the Provost of Dublin University, in a letter to the Times on the subject of Germany's restitution suggestions, says that as Germany cannot repay us our losses we must repay ourselves. We conquered the German Colonies owing to the zeal and activity of the Overseas Dominions and we must keep them. If the Dominions have one spark of the spirit of Englishmen they will simply refuse to restore them. Besides, who will compel them? We are not going to permit the German Fleet to do so.

### NEW MUNITIONS COUNCIL.

London, August 21.  
A Munitions Council, on the same lines as the Admiralty and Army Councils, has been established to co-ordinate the work of the fifty Munitions Departments, which will be classified into ten groups, each group being represented on the Council. The Ministry now employs two million workers, the headquarters staff numbering 13,500, and it is hoped that the Council will result in economy and fuller utilisation of resources.

### GERMAN MENDACITY EXPOSED.

London, August 21.  
The Daily Telegraph publishes a facsimile of the now famous Kaiser's letter to President Wilson, thus finally disposing of the frantic and clumsy German denial of its validity.

### THE SALONICA DISASTER.

London, August 21.  
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Cabinet is discussing measures for the relief of the sufferers of the Salonica configuration, for which a large credit will be voted. There is no direct communication with Salonica, to which the Minister for the Interior has gone. It is stated that two-thirds of the town is destroyed and that a hundred thousand people are homeless.

London, August 21.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, it is officially confirmed that 100,000 are homeless in Salonica, including 40,000 Jews. There are no indications of foul play.

### NEW HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

London, August 21.  
Alexander Wekerle has been appointed Premier of Hungary.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

Enemy's Lines Raided on Wide Front.

London, August 21.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—The enemy's third attempt to regain ground recently lost south-east of Ephef, supported by flamethrowers, was completely repulsed and all the positions were held. We raised the enemy's lines on a wide front on the St. Quentin Canal and secured prisoners. We have improved our positions on the Ypres-Menin Road.

French Capture Five Thousand Prisoners.

London, August 21.  
A French communique states:—The Germans attacked at three different points on the Cerny Plateau. Twice our fire broke up the waves, which finally turned back after severe losses. The enemy counter-attacked with extreme violence north of Verdun during the night, notably at Avocourt wood and north of Courciere Wood. Our fire broke up the assaulting troops, who sustained heavy losses without any result. We maintain all our gains, which we are consolidating. Yesterday we took 5,000 prisoners, including 116 officers.

Canadians and Germans Meet in Deadly Conflict.

London, August 21.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The Canadians around Lens launched another attack converging upon the western environs of the town at half past four in the morning. Dawn broke with a thick haze and when the infantry went over the top they saw masses of shadowy grey figures advancing towards them. The Germans had planned an attack at the identical moment to ours, and probably one of the most desperate hand-to-hand battles of the war ensued. An eye-witness says the Germans fought like cornered rats. The struggle raged in the shell-torn and wire-encumbered No Man's Land, the bayonet being the principal weapon used. Gradually the Canadians beat back the Huns, and about fifteen minutes after the clash the enemy were making their last stand on the parapet of their trench. Then they retreated as rapidly as possible into the ruins of Lens, and almost immediately a furious machine-gun fire broke out. The northern part of the Canadian attack from the direction of Oite St. Emile made good progress. Strict orders had been given that the advance should not be pushed beyond given limits. The centre and southern portion of the attack was more fiercely resisted, and the latest news is that fighting is still progressing. A good many prisoners, a large proportion of whom are wounded, have been brought in.

Troops from Galicia.

London, August 21.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, news from the Frontier states that numerous troops from Galicia are arriving in Flanders.

German Admissions.

London, August 21.  
A German communique admits that the French captured Morchomme and Hill 344 and a portion of Eosse Wood. The communique further goes on to state that the French losses were extraordinarily high and concludes:—"A battle is developing from which we anticipate a favourable result." It declares that the offensive at Verdun was demanded by England.

Much Aerial Activity.

London, August 21.  
A French communique says:—Enemy aircraft during the night bombed our rear, particularly the prisoners' collecting camp, where a great number of prisoners were hit. Our aircraft bombed railway stations at Dun sur Meuse, Brieulles and Eville and also a dump at Bantreville, where a great fire broke out, while in Belgium we bombed railway stations at Thourout, Roulers, Staden and Gite. Our pilots brought down yesterday twenty-one German machines, most of which were totally destroyed.

Widespread Delight.

London, August 21.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, everybody is delighted at the maintenance of yesterday's big results. The Verdun attack opened in the presence of General Petain and M. Painleve. M. Thomas Hatin, writing to the *Bele de Paris*, says the time has arrived for Germany to realise that the great decision has come not in the East but in the West. The coming victory will enable the Americans to be ready to participate in the final blow.

### BRITAIN AND THE POPE'S NOTE.

London, August 21.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome, wiring on August 20, says that the British Minister has informed the Vatican that the British Government has acknowledged the Pontifical Note, which it will examine in a benevolent and serious spirit.

### COTTON TRADE RESEARCH.

London, August 21.  
Messrs. Tootal, Broadhurst, Lee and Company, have made a donation of £10,000 a year for five years towards textile research and education in the cotton trade. Institutes and laboratories will be established. A Provisional Committee is issuing a prospectus of the new aided organisation.

### PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

London, August 21.  
Parliament has been adjourned to October 16.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, August 21.  
A message from Petrograd states that M. Milukoff, addressing the Municipal Council, declared that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had neither authority nor ability to secure the defence of Russia. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates' efforts had resulted in a fatal waste of time in discussion. He denied that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates represented anyone.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 21.  
The price of silver is quoted at 44½. Trade orders have caused an advance and the market is firm.  
Record Price Reached.  
London, August 21.  
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that silver has reached the record price of 87½ cents. It is predicted that it will yet reach a dollar, as the floating supply is limited and the world's demands exceed the production.

### AFFAIRS IN CANTON.

Partial Internment of Enemy Subjects.

Our Canton correspondent, writing under date of August 21, states:—

Kam Wing-yim, former Secretary to President Li Yuan-hung, and Li Hui-sing, Military Adviser, have arrived at Canton and called on the Tsuchi and important members of the Kaomin-tang. It is reported that they have been sent South by the Ex-President on an important mission.

The Tsuchis of Yunnan, Kwachow and Hunan, as well as Luk Wing-ling and Wu Ting-fang, have replied stating that they favour the assembling of a special meeting of Parliament at Canton.

The Provincial Government has declared that in order to facilitate the continuance of foreign intercourse, the order from Peking in regard to the declaration of war on Germany and Austria must be obeyed, but in a lenient manner. The crew of the gunboat Tsingtau will be treated as heretofore, while the merchants will be given protection.

Regulations for the internment of German and Austrian merchants are being drafted. These order that all ammunition must be surrendered while those men who have military qualifications will be interned. Merchants, missionaries and teachers are allowed to retain their freedom, but they must be registered and be guaranteed by the Consul who is looking after their interests.

The Peking Government is apparently disregarding Kwangtung's declaration of independence, as official telegrams are arriving as usual.

Tang Shao-yi has not yet shown any intention of coming to Canton. He is still at his native village and refuses to reply to political questions, in spite of repeated requests.

### Garden Party Postponed.

Owing to the uncertainty of the weather, the garden party at Mountain Lodge, fixed for 23rd inst., has been postponed until Thursday, 30th inst.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.  
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.  
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—8.15 p.m.

Saturday, August 25.  
Theatre Royal.—Opening of Frazer's Company's season: "Fair and Warmer"—8.15 p.m.











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TELEPHONE 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1917.

## CHINA'S WAR DECLARATION.

If any doubts existed as to why China has seen fit to declare war on the common enemies of civilisation, they are removed by the proclamation, signed by the President and counter-signed by all the members of the Cabinet, which definitely effects a severance of relations between China on the one hand and Germany and Austria on the other. Practically speaking, the whole basis of the breach is the continuation of submarine piracy by both Germany and Austria, which, as the Chinese Note rightly declares, is contrary to international law. The fact is recalled that, so long ago as February last, China protested to the German Government against this mode of warfare, but that protest has been completely ignored, most probably because Germany counted on the fact that, from a naval and military point of view, China's entry into the war would be of small concern. In other directions, however, China's declaration will be a serious blow to Germany, especially from a commercial point of view, and no doubt by this time German writers are once again bemoaning the loss of prospective overseas trade, the more so since Germany had great hopes of retaining her hold on the Far Eastern markets.

The Declaration of War is couched in dignified and firm language, and it serves to show a real reason why China should register her protest, in an effective manner, against the enemy's submarine campaign. It speaks of the indiscriminate destruction of neutral vessels and belligerent merchantmen, and specifically states that numerous Chinese lives have been lost. "What we have desired," says the President, "is peace, what we have respected is international law, and what we have to protect are the lives and property of our people." That, in brief, is the basis of China's declaration of war, and with the facts as they are, such a step is thoroughly justified. Incidentally, China, by acting as she has now done, is ranging herself alongside those nations who are fighting for principles which go beyond nationalism—principles which lie at the very springs of liberty and progress. The Note concludes with a strong appeal to the Chinese people to do all in their power to maintain and strengthen the existence of the Republic. There is necessity for this appeal so long as enemy subjects are at large in China, for, now that war is declared, no German or Austrian can be trusted to respect the integrity of China. Failure to order the immediate internment of enemy subjects is, indeed, the only complaint that we have to make against the Chinese declaration. The war has given us far too many examples of German conceptions of "honour" to permit anyone in his senses to believe that no trouble is to be expected from the Hun in China. Even in neutral countries, Germans have been guilty of innumerable outrages; how much more are they likely to be up to their eyes in intrigue in a land the Government of which has declared war on them? If anyone imagines that Germany, or Austrians either, are going to sit still and watch their ships and businesses seized and their countrymen thrown out of the Customs service, he is likely to be sadly disillusioned.

From our Canton correspondent's letter of yesterday it will have been seen that enemy subjects there have been whining over the declaration of war and have petitioned the local Government to permit them to remain, as they are not concerned with military matters. They may not have any direct concern with military affairs, but from what we know of the proclivities of German merchants and missionaries we should be prepared for their doing anything. They now wish to appear, in the hour of their extremity, as peaceful, law-abiding citizens. But their record of the past three years in China brands them as intriguers and meddlers of the worst type. Internment is the only wise action to take against them, and until they are all safely under lock and key China must expect serious trouble to break out at any moment. We heartily welcome China to a place among the Allies, but sincerely hope that she will soon place all enemy subjects under such restraint as will prevent their doing the harm of which they are so capable.

## The Mail Question.

We are still wondering when, in the interests of the public, the authorities intend giving Hongkong the same facilities which other Eastern settlements enjoy by intimating when homeward mails close. At Colombo the mails are quite regularly advertised, while we have just received a copy of a Penang paper, which contains a detailed notice, part of which reads as follows: "The homeward mail closes at 10 a.m. to-morrow. . . . Dupliques of letters forwarded by the homeward mail last Thursday should not be forwarded by the mail which closes at 10 a.m. to-morrow, but should be retained for despatch by the homeward mail next week." It is clear from this notification that the public in Penang is kept well supplied with information concerning outgoing mails, and why Hongkong residents cannot be similarly considered we do not know. There is no reason of which we are aware why it would be more dangerous for the Hongkong Post Office to issue such intimations than for the Penang authorities to do so. This is an important public matter, and if the precise date and hour of sailing cannot be given, surely the public could be periodically advised, in good time, when to post letters. Failing action by the authorities, one of our Unofficial members of the Legislative Council might do worse than to raise the question at an early meeting of that body.

## The All-Round Offensive.

What we have all been waiting for for many a long day is at last actually in active progress, namely, the general offensive of the Entente Forces. To what extent Russia is participating in the great combined movement is at present not precisely clear, but that she is taking part is certain, and equally certain is it that as more pressure is applied in the West the less difficult will it be for the Russians and Rumanians, who at present are doing their utmost under adverse conditions, in the East. Sir Douglas Haig's despatches continue to confirm the hopeful expectations entertained of the recent offensive in Flanders. Meantime there appears to be a lull in the actual operations, but there is evidence that it is merely a "breathing space" before the resumption of hostilities on an even more extended scale. In one of his latest communiques, the Field Marshal records the failure of the enemy's third attempt to regain ground recently lost south-east of Ephey and he adds that "all our positions were held." This is most gratifying, particularly in view of the splendid work being accomplished in other areas in Northern France and Flanders. So far as British participation is concerned in the big offensive we have every reason to feel extremely satisfied with the situation at present.

## A Decisive Tussle.

On the Verdun front, the French have been performing innumerable acts of valour in their sudden attack on the enemy forces. The battle, we read, is still in its opening stages, "but the mere fact that the French are able to take the offensive on the greatest scale at Verdun is a dramatic illustration of the change in the fortunes of war since the Crown Prince's adventure in 1916." It also says much for the marvellous manner in which the French Army has become revitalised, as also for the determination with which it has conducted the operation in face of a massing of enemy troops and guns that has perhaps never before been surpassed. The Italians are also doing "their bit" in the great offensive with a vigour and tenacity that says much for their organisation. They are concentrating on the Hermandas Heights, which is the key to Trieste, and events are so shaping themselves as to give hope for a successful issue of the splendid efforts being made by our Ally in face of stupendous difficulties. The whole gigantic offensive movement extends over a front of 440 miles from the sea to the Swiss frontier, and there is every indication that it will go far towards becoming a decisive tussle in this terrific struggle.

## DAY BY DAY.

PRIDE IS THE NEVER-FAILING VICE OF POOLIS—Fope.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the third anniversary of Japan's declaration of war on Germany.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s 11.3/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Opium Dross. A Chinese was fined \$25 by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy to-day, for possessing four tins of opium dross without a permit.

In the Limelight. A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. P. Wood, at the Magistracy to-day, with refusing to move away from the searchlights when requested to do so by a constable, and also with assaulting the constable. For the assault he was fined \$20 and for refusing to move away was ordered to pay a fine of \$5.

Alleged False Pretences. Mr. G. B. Haywood appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, to defend a Chinese who is charged with obtaining by false pretences sums of \$19.40 and \$26.80, from two persons, he having represented himself to have been sent by the owner of a cargo boat to collect the monies. The case was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

Fortune-Teller Attacked. A fortune-teller, residing in Ho Cheung village, between Kowloon City and Sai Kung, was proceeding to Kowloon City on the afternoon of August 20, when he was attacked by two men, one of whom stabbed him in the back with a blunt instrument. He had money and jewellery stolen from him, to the value of \$26.60. The men have not been arrested. The wound is not a serious one.

Seancher Sentenced. The audacity of Chinese snatchers was demonstrated two days ago, when one of these light fingered gentry, who saw a woman carrying a child on her back in Canton Road, Kowloon, succeeded in stealing a pair of bangles off the child's wrists. He was seen, however, and when he was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, he was sentenced to nine months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Alleged Fraudulent Conversion. "One of two partners in a fish business in the Central Market was before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, charged with fraudulently converting the sum of \$1,006.36, which had been entrusted to him to pay the debts of the firm. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to prosecute and stated that Mr. Leo D'Almada was defending but could not appear. After formal evidence of arrest had been given, the case was adjourned for a week, bail being fixed at \$1,000.

The Mark of the Hun Removed. We are gratified to notice that, without any waste of time, the purchaser of the German Bank has ceased to be removed the enemy coat of arms which have for so long disgraced the premises. All the German eagles which formed part of the design of the elaborate verandah railings on three sides of the premises have been taken down, while this morning a Chinese stone-cutter completed the removal of the stone coat-of-arms over the doorway which for a time was covered by a Union Jack and later plastered over with concrete. Well Punished. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a bale of gelatine from a cargo boat at West Point. The facts were that a party of hooligans boarded the boat and stole quite a quantity of stuff. The defendant was chased, and, just before being caught, threw the bale away. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the boatmen were in terror of their lives from men such as the defendant. The thieves usually watched the police and made raids on the boats when there was little chance of their being caught. His Worship sentenced the man to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

## COMPANY REPORT.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

The report of the Board of Directors of the above Company, to be presented at the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's Hotel, at 12.15 p.m. on Saturday, September 1, states:—The Directors beg to submit their report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1917.

Accounts. The profit on Working Account amounted to \$100,711.61 as compared with \$102,228.11 for the corresponding period of 1916 being a decrease of \$1,516.50. The Profit and Loss Account, including the sum of \$42,493.32 brought forward from 31st December, 1916, shows a credit balance of \$143,334.98, which the Directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—To pay a dividend of —\$3.00 per share on 20,000 Shares... \$60,000.00 To transfer to Repairs and Renewals Account... 20,000.00 To write off Steam Launch... 1,000.00 To carry forward to New Account... 62,334.98 \$143,334.98

Directorate. Mr. Francis Maitland retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.

Auditors. The Accounts for the Half-Year under review have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A. and Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A. Messrs. A. R. Lowe and H. Percy Smith offer themselves for re-election.

A. O. LANG, Chairman. Hongkong, 17th August, 1917. Profit and Loss Account. Balance Sheet. Balance as per Balance Sheet... \$143,334.98

Balance from 31st December, 1916... \$42,493.32 Reate of Shops and Hotel Mansions... 40,559.11 Scrip Fees... 19.00 Bad Debts recovered... 392.12 Dividends on Shares... 547.13 Balance of Working Account... 100,711.61 \$184,902.29

Reserve Fund for Repairs and Renewals. Amount expended during the First Half Year 1917, \$23,815.03 \$23,815.03 Amount transferred from Profit and Loss as per last Report... 20,000.00 Balance transferred to Profit and Loss as above... 3,815.03 \$23,815.03

LIABILITIES. Capital:—20,000 Shares at \$50 each fully paid up... \$1,000,000.00 1,500 Mortgage Debentures (at 5 per cent.) at \$500 each... 750,000.00 Less 201 Purchased and Held by the Company to date... 100,500.00 Reserve Fund as per last Account... 648,975.78 Unclaimed Dividends... 5,339.00 Sundry Creditors... 38,795.00

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Meeting of Commanders. A meeting of Company, Platoon, and Section Commanders will take place at Headquarters' Club at 5.45 p.m. on Tuesday, August 28. Uniform optional.

Inspection. All ranks will be inspected by the D.S.P. (R.) on Thursday, August 30. Fall in at 5.45 p.m. Detailed orders will be issued.

Presentation. A presentation by the Police Reserve to P.C. 681 Gaskill will take place at Headquarters' Club on Friday, August 24, at 6 p.m.

Looking for His Aunt. Sentence of four months' hard labour was inflicted by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on a Chinese who was charged with breaking into the room of a married couple in Hong Kong Road. It appears that the occupants were asleep, but the wife, waking up, saw the defendant in the act of stealing a box. She gave the alarm and the man was caught by an Indian watchman. The defendant's excuse was that he was looking for his aunt, who, he thought, lived in the house.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Current Account) ... 16,445.75 Balance ... 42,493.32 As per last Report ... 100,841.60 Profit for half-year to date ... 143,334.98 \$2,502,390.60

ASSETS. Value of Properties as per last Account ... \$2,219,062.48 (The Company's Properties were valued by Messrs. Palmer and Turner on 23rd August, 1917, at \$2,314,215.00) Furniture and Fixtures, &c.—As per last Account ... \$100,635.79 Since added, ... 3,640.00 104,275.79 Less Sales, &c. ... 7,305.00 96,970.79

Installation of Electric Light, Machinery, Plant, etc.—As per last Account ... 3,467.37 Hotel's Steam Launch—As per last Account ... \$15,000.00 Less Written off as per last Report ... 1,000.00 14,000.00

Shares in Public Companies (Market Value at 30th June, 1917) ... 3,020.00 Stock of Linen, Crockery, Glassware, Wines, Provisions, &c., valued at ... 104,184.68 Linen, Crockery, Glassware, &c. in use ... 8,457.91 Premium, &c. paid in advance ... 5,543.84 Sundry Debtors ... 47,683.53 \$2,502,390.60

A. O. LANG, J. SCOTT HARRISON, Directors. J. H. LAGGART, Manager & Secretary.

We report that we have examined the Accounts of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, with the Books, Vouchers and Securities of the Company for the First Half Year ending 30th June, 1917. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given and as shown by the Books of the Company. A. R. LOWE, F.C.A. H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A. Auditors. Hongkong, 17th August, 1917.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Practically every boat from Shanghai to the United States since the first of the year has contained a long list of missionaries from all parts of China, Straits Settlements and India. Why are these persons returning to America in such large numbers at this time? asks *Milford's Review*. The answer is found in a recent report of the conference of the Presbyterian and Reformed missionaries, held in New York about a month ago. The report states that great numbers have gone to France to act as interpreters for British and French commanders in conveying orders to their soldiers who speak foreign tongues.

The "pretty wit" of which Touchstone speaks is often shown in the notice boards which our soldiers set up in the trenches. Thus a frequently shelled trench junction bears the legend "Don't stand about here—there's a war on." A writer in *Coratill* has collected a number of these, one of the best being on a spot which had once been used by the Germans as a dump for stores, now labelled, "Fritz's Dump—Under Entirely New Management." A siege battery had the whole side of their mess knocked out—you could drive a gun team into the hole where the dogs had been. On a bit of remaining wall are the words, "Don't Stand Out There Knocking—Come Right In."

Harry Lauder, the well-known comedian has been singing to the soldiers at the front, says a correspondent. He sang everywhere and under all conditions, in the hospitals, to men resting on their arms, to men at the roadside as they came from or went to the trenches, to great concourses at prearranged points. One of the concerts was held on the battlefield, another was dispersed by German shells. Of a third Mr. Hodge says that "Ten thousand men in kilts stood around the platform. The pipes gave as a great welcome. Protecting aeroplanes hovered around. The ruins of a French town lay beyond. Then Lauder sang 'The Wee House' 'mang the Heather,' and we were all back in Scotland. No formalities, no stiffness, officers and men alike giving themselves up to an afternoon of it, and the chorus swelled like nothing I had ever heard before."

The following is from the Scottish Letter of the *N. O. Daily News*:—"The Pullars of Perth and the Mathesons of Lews, two of the best known families in Scotland, are to be united in the forthcoming wedding of Miss Helen Pullar and Major J. S. M. Matheson. Miss Pullar is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Pullar, of Darn, Perth, and her fiancé is the eldest son and heir of Major Duncan Matheson. An immense area of land in Scotland, probably half a million acres, is in the hands of Major Duncan Matheson. He has many mansions, and one of them, Lews Castle, Stornoway, which stands in 600 acres of grounds, has often housed Royalty. The island of Lews was bought by the Mathesons in the '40s for £100,000 from the Seaforth Mackenzies, and they spent some £330,000 on its improvement. Their wealth came from the firm of Jardine, Matheson, and Co., famous all through the East and Far East."

A reference to Shakespeare's use of the word "blinking," has brought to a Home paper an amusing letter from the Rev. Arthur H. Robins, who points to an equally interesting "anticipation" of modern slang in one of Charles Wesley's hymns. The hymn begins "Author of faith," and in the above Balance Sheet is drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given and as shown by the Books of the Company. To blast the blooming work to grace, The heavenly offspring to destroy. Reilly, Charles Wesley!



## SANITARY MATTERS.

## Important Questions Raised at Sanitary Board Meeting.

There were several interesting questions raised at the meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. V. O'Connell (President), presided and there were also present Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Ng Hon Tse, O. G. Alabaster, Chan Kai Ming, Lt. Col. Grier, Dr. Ozorio, Dr. Pearce M. O. R. and Mrs. Gale (Secretary).

**Storage and Sorting of Poultry.** Pursuant to notice Mr. Bowley asked: What steps (if any) have been taken by the Government to carry out the recommendation made by the Board on the 12th December last that the area of Crown Land lying between Des Vaux and Connaught Roads opposite the Sailors' Home should be laid out as a depot for storage and sorting of poultry at the earliest possible date, such recommendation having been made with a view to the abatement of the nuisance occasioned by such storage and sorting in Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets?

The President said the answer was that in the consideration of the estimates His Excellency decided that this matter should stand over.

Mr. Bowley asked a supplementary question as to whether the Head of the Sanitary Department and the Director of Public Works had visited these streets on the occasion of the Dragon Boat Festival, because the matter had previously been adjourned to enable them to visit the streets during a festival?

The President said that the answer was in the affirmative. They had visited the place and the conclusion arrived at was that whilst the recommendation was certainly desirable it was not a matter of urgency. During war time some matters had to stand over and this was not one of those cases which called for any immediate expenditure of money.

Mr. Alabaster:—Am I to understand that the answer is that the Government has taken no steps and that when it is considering the estimates it will then consider whether it will take steps?

The President:—No, the matter will not be further considered on this year's estimates. It was decided not to consider it on the estimates.

Mr. Alabaster:—Then the real answer is that the Government has decided to take no steps during the war?

The President:—It is not definitely minted "during the war," but it must stand over as the consideration of the present estimates is concerned. The matter then dropped.

**The Vexed Sewerage Problem.** Mr. Bowley had given notice that he would move: That the Board recommends the Government to extend to the sea as soon as possible the sewer draining the central portions of the Peak into the Western Aberdeen Valley below "The Falls." He stated that this question arose out of a matter which came before the Board at last meeting when an application was made for permission to erect modern sanitary conveniences in a large house to be erected at the Peak, the owner of the house undertaking to provide an independent water supply. It was then pointed out by the Director of Public Works that the sewer which drained the site of this new house with a number of other houses at the Peak, was for a certain length insufficient in size and also that instead of discharging into the sea, as an ideal sewer should, it discharged into the Western Aberdeen Valley below a house known as "The Falls." He then suggested that in the interests of the sanitation of the district this sewer should be extended to the sea as soon as possible; but the President moved that the application should stand over until the sewer was extended. That motion was carried on the casting vote of the President against the unofficial minority. Therefore, as the matter stood, there was no recommendation from the Board to the Government with regard to that sewer and he thought that in the opinion of the Board—certainly in the opinion of a good many

members of the Board—the sewer should be extended to the sea as soon as possible. Now that the water supply of the Colony had been so much improved that they might hope it was on a secured basis, it was not improbable that many of the residents might wish to adopt the latest sanitary conveniences, and in that case it would be rather sad if they were met with the fact that this sewer was inefficient and its outfall undesirable. The district draining into the western Aberdeen Valley included not only a private hotel and large houses, but Government residences, a Government school and a number of smaller houses, and he thought that those civil servants who used Government buildings and those taxpayers who inhabited private buildings were entitled to a certain amount of consideration. It was desirable in their interests and in the interests of the sanitation of the Colony that this sewer should be extended as soon as possible.

Mr. Alabaster seconded the motion, stating that it was the clear duty of the Government to construct proper sewers and a sewer which discharged into an open water course on an open foreshore was not a proper sewer. If the Government had neglected their duty in the past by building half a sewer, it should now, when the lapse had been pointed out, lose no time in fulfilling its duty and carrying this sewer out to the sea. He considered that all sewers should properly discharge into the sea and that was as much so in this case as in the recent case of the sewer at the Wanchoi foreshore.

The President said he could not see that any case for urgency had been made out. Mr. Bowley said that it was desirable but he did not tell them who was damaged by the present arrangement. Mr. Alabaster told them that it was desirable that all sewers should drain into the sea but not why this particular sewer should. The statements that were got in the text, books that sewers should be drained into the sea referred to sewers which carried foetal matter, which this particular sewer did not. To be justified in supporting the motion the Board should be convinced that the matter was sufficiently urgent and sufficiently necessary to justify the expenditure upon the sewer of a considerable sum of money at the present time. That it was desirable finally everybody knew and everybody would admit; but was it desirable that money should be spent upon it at the present time? They had not received one single complaint as to the discharge of this sewer. They had not heard of one single person who was damaged by the present arrangement.

Mr. Alabaster said he could not believe that no one was damaged. A very distinguished resident had asked permission to use this sewer for certain purposes and permission was refused for the reason given by the Vice-President that this sewer discharged into an open water course. This was the first time the Board's attention had been drawn to the fact that this sewer could not be used for the purpose and that there was no other sewer draining the houses in that district. It was a matter of the utmost importance to the health of the Colony that this sewer should discharge into the sea and he thought that the Board should take up every case brought to its notice.

Dr. Pearce said on general principles he was inclined to agree with the motion. He thought the Government should as soon as possible put the arrangements at the Peak into such order as to allow the water carriage system to be introduced there. He had long thought that many of the cases of typhoid fever were due to infection carried by flies and in many cases latrines could be seen not far from pantry windows. The windows were unscreened and in any case the screens could not be kept closed all the time, and flies were able to enter pantries etc., carrying infection. The dry system should be done away with as soon as possible.

The President thought that Dr. Pearce's remarks might properly be directed to the general question of water carriage on the Peak, which, however, they were not discussing.

## THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

Production of "The Outcast" at Shanghai.

The following notice of the Frawley Company's production of "The Outcast" at Shanghai is by a dramatic critic of the *China Press*: "Fair and Warmer"—then "The Outcast," from the ridiculous to the sublime; from out and out farce to delightful comedy; that is a big jump, look at it in any way you like, and it is a brave company that attempts it. Well, T. Daniel Frawley has gathered together a crowd of players who for all-round excellence beat anything I have seen outside London, and if it comes to that equal a good many that spend their time in the English capital. To score heavily with farce and comedy in successive nights speaks for itself.

"The Outcast" was written by Hubert Henry Davies. It is a strong play; brimful of action, and maintains the interest from start to finish. The story deals with a man and a woman, who have been severely handled by love. The man takes to drugs and whiskey, the woman is cast into the streets; thus both try to forget.

The couple are thrown together, and then begins the salvation. A first love reappears but that only adds grip to the story. I can imagine a weak company turning the play into something horribly morbid, or something painfully amusing. As a matter of fact, the Frawley company at the Lyceum understood the piece so well that a little human episode calls forth the smile, the tear and at last triumphant applause.

There are seven speaking parts in the play, but two stand out in strong relief, and carry practically all the action. There is "the man" and "the woman." John Halliday was the man. He demanded attention from his first entrance, not only on account of a wonderful make-up, but also of a mannerism that caught the audience at once. His work throughout the piece was perfect. He spoke well, looked well, and his acting was most convincing. I have seen nothing better than his quick transition from moodiness to fiery temper, and, as in Act II, from gentleness to firmness. He is to be sincerely congratulated upon a fine portrayal, and the audience were not slow to show their appreciation.

Miss Eva Long was "Miriam" the woman. One of the finest things in the whole production was Miss Long's first entrance. She was called in from the street; she was "on the streets" and somehow she seemed to make you feel her position. That part of her portrayal was wonderful, but it was all good, and all pathetically human.

Miss Long has most expressive eyes. Often last night she said nothing but "the looked" volumes. She was at her very best in Act III. That cry of "Do not sent me back to the streets" electrified and thrilled the house. At the fall of the curtain she was called again and again; and well she deserved the honour.

Miss Annette Tyler, Reynolds D. Aniston, Homer Barton, Miss O. Haeger, and Miss V. Sydney all did good work but they were naturally overshadowed by the two splendid leads.

"The Outcast" is to be played here, at the Theatre Royal, on Tuesday next.

Dr. Ozorio said it was high time that the Government began to move in the matter so that the expenditure would be smaller year by year.

In reply to the President, Mr. Bowley said that the residents in the area were affected by the smells that arose from the present outfall, as also were those interested in the cultivation of the valley, because they could not get pure water. The motion was carried only the President voting against it.

A New Refuse Launch. The President mentioned that the new steam launch for the disposal of refuse had been launched and would be ready for her trials next month. Mrs. Gale had carried out the launching ceremony.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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## INDIA'S FUTURE.

Some Important Suggestions.

Bombay, August 2.—The Times of India, in a leading article today on Indian policy, discusses the present Indian political situation. It describes the present political uneasiness to the action of the Government of India in working out political developments in camera, and leaving to the Provincial Governments the exposition of Imperial policy, expositions which in the opinion of the paper must of necessity be wholly negative. It holds that the only satisfactory remedy is to bring the whole discussion into the open, and to make an authoritative pronouncement, pledging the Imperial Government to the policy of making India a self-governing member of the British Empire. It suggests a joint committee of the two Houses of Parliament to deal with the question, because that would import into the Tribunal men learned in constitutional development, and thoroughly versed in affairs. It would also associate Parliament with the investigation and the formation of the scheme, which would ultimately have to come before it for sanction. The paper deprecates, with all the force at its command, any policy of timorous drift, and urges the avoidance of any individual attempt to deal with the constitutional evolution of this vast and varied land. The concluding sentences of the article sum up the position, and are reproduced below:—"Difficult as it is, the evolution of a sound policy of constitutional development is by no means impossible in India, if approached in a spirit of wise and liberal British statesmanship. The first essential step in that policy is an authoritative definition of our goal of Self Government within the Empire. The next is the mobilisation of the best minds in India and in Parliament, for the formulation of successive steps towards that goal. But if the Indian question is allowed to drift, then if it does not become insoluble, it will rapidly grow increasingly difficult, for it will place extreme men in the ascendancy and commit certain sections of the Indian politicians to subversive measures, which will make it impossible for Parliament to deal with this country in that spirit of just Liberalism, which provides the only possibility for steady and stable development of this wonderful land."

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council meets on Friday, when the Hon. Mr. H.E. Pollock will ask:—

1. What was the number of (i) Junks; (ii) Other vessels or boats; which were damaged at or off Cheung Chau (Dumb bell Island) in the recent typhoon of the 13th August, and what does the pecuniary loss represented by such damage come to approximately?

2. What are the present means adopted for communicating to the Police at Cheung Chau the fact that certain typhoon signals have been hoisted in Hongkong? Is it not practicable to improve such means of communication?

3. Are the Police of Cheung Chau provided with typhoon signals and, if not, will the Government consider the advisability of such provision being made?

The only Order of the Day is the second reading of the Bill intimated An Ordinance to make provision with respect to military service and to provide for the establishment, maintenance and control of a local defence corps.

## Consular Change.

Mr. P. D. Butler, British Vice-Consul at Seoul, has been appointed acting Consul-General during the absence of Mr. A. H. Lay on leave.

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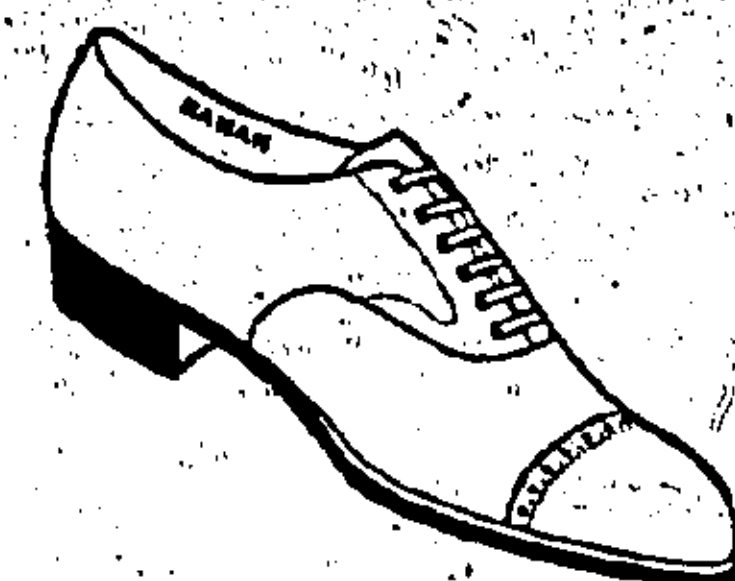
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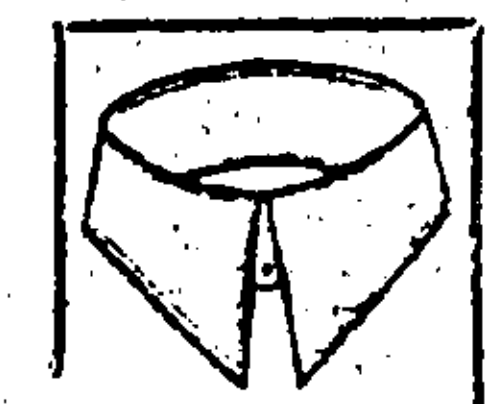
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keel- ung, S'hal, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yoko- hama...	Sado Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	SATUR., 25th Aug., at noon. WED., 12th Sept., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto, T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th Aug.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	SUN., 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Fushimi Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	SATUR., 15th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Nikko Maru Capt. Inazawa T. 21,000	SATUR., 15th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Taisho Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Asahi Maru Capt. Ogawa T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Aug.
KOBE	Kosaka Maru Capt. Kosaka T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 25th Aug.
KOBE	Penang Maru Capt. Kishibiki T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 1st Sept.
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	24th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	26th Aug. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	26th Aug. at d'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	28th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	28th Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

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Hongkong August 22, 1917.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijaroem		22nd Aug.	31st Aug.	Amoy, S'hai & Kobe
Tijilwong		31st Aug.	28th Sept.	Amoy & S'hai
Tijmanock		22nd Sept.	30th Sept.	Kobe
Tijbodas		22nd Sept.	30th Sept.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haihong...	J. W. Evans	FRI., 24th Aug., at noon.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 25th Aug., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Esang	Fri., 24th Aug. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Fri., 24th Aug. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 25th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 1st Sept. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 4th Sept. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Resumption on application.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on the line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the right tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datus.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

Development of Shipbuilding Industry.

Up to the first half of 1915 the shipbuilding industry of Japan was (says the "Japan Chronicle") rather in a small way, and the dockyards having stocks for the construction of vessels of over 1,000 tons numbered only nine, among them being the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Osaka Ironworks, Fuji-Narata, Ono, Uraga, and Kuchiki dockyards. On account of the remarkable prosperity in the shipping trade that has since prevailed, however, the shipbuilding industry has undergone a great development in this country, seventeen new dockyards, such as those of Innashima, Harima, Harata, Asano, and Bingo, being established. In 1914 the new ship built totalled 86,000 tons and in 1915 the figure was 50,000, while it increased to 103,000 tons in 1916. This year the total tonnage of newly built steamers is expected to amount to a matter of 500,000 tons. Below will be found particulars of the more recent shipbuilding enterprises in this country.—The Asano Dockyard Company, which was established a few months ago at Tsurumi, Kanagawa prefecture, by Mr. Asano, President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, has four stocks and is now setting up two more. The workers at the yards number 3,000, and the management plan to build altogether 120,000 tons of large steamers before the end of the year. The Yokohama Dockyard is about to increase its capital to about ¥10,000,000, and engage the services of Dr. Imoka, an authority on shipbuilding. The company will specialise in building vessels of 1,000 or 2,000 tons, and will operate in conjunction with the Asano Dockyard. The Yokohama Engine and Ironworks was purchased for ¥1,000,000 by Mr. Uchida Shinya, of the Uchida Kisen Kaisha. He will build new yards at Senjaku-cho, Kanagawa prefecture, and arrangements are being made to build one steamer of 12,000 tons two 8,000-ton vessels, and two 5,000-ton vessels. The Ishikawashima Dockyard Company has increased its capital from ¥2,000,000 to ¥5,000,000 in order to extend its operations. The Uraga Dockyard Company has also taken a similar step. Mr. Fujiyama Raits, the newly elected Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and President of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company, is engaged in the establishment of a dockyard company called the Nagoya Zensho with a capital of from ¥3,000,000 to ¥5,000,000. It will build wooden vessels to begin with. The Osaka Yogyo Kaisha, engaged in the ceramic industry, has also decided to undertake shipbuilding, and contemplates building three steamers of 2,000 tons each by August of next year. The Nagoya Kisen Kaisha, which was recently established, also has under consideration a plan to take up a shipbuilding undertaking. The Matsuda Dockyards, recently established by Mr. Matsuda of the Matsuda Seisakusho, is building a few steamers of 1,500 tons each. The Asahi Dockyards, on the Kizugawa, near Osaka, with a capital of ¥1,000,000, are arranging to build steamers of from 3,000 to 5,000 tons. Messrs. Suzuki & Co. of Kobe, have taken over the interests of the Bingo Dockyard and the Harima Dockyard in addition to the Toba Dockyard. Mr. Hashimoto Kizo, a prominent shipowner, has decided to establish a dockyard company on Karumoshima, off Wada, Kobe. He intends to build wooden vessels of 1,000 tons as quickly as possible. Mr. Yamamoto, Taisa shuro, another prominent shipowner, has bought the Shiramine Dockyards in Aki province where five steamers of 2,000 tons each will be built. He has also bought the interests of the Takao Ironworks at Fukui, Kobe, and will extend and convert the works for the manufacture of shipbuilding materials. Besides Mr. Hashimoto and Mr. Katsuda, both well-known shipowners, contemplate establishing large shipbuilding yards in Okayama prefecture. The increasing tendency for shipowners in this country to undertake the shipbuilding industry is worthy of note, and attributed both to their increasing wealth and to their optimistic views regarding the shipping trade in future.

The Bank of China.  
The Peking Daily News reports that a reorganization of the Bank of China has been planned which, it is said, will involve the dismissal of several hundred members.



## NOTICES.

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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN  
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Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited  
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences  
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For freight and passage apply to—  
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HONGKONG, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
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Operating the new First Class Steamers  
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14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

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S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12th.  
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-  
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Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

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Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd AUGUST, 1917.  
10.00 p.m. Kinsan. 4.00 p.m. Falshan.

## THURSDAY, 23rd AUGUST, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.  
10.00 p.m. Falshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinsan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Falshan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

## HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok  
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's  
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.  
EXCURSION TO MACAO.  
SUNDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1917.

## The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at  
8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
S.S. "TAISHAN" will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30  
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Folio-  
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station  
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at  
this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

## FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

## S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday  
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 589 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other  
leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round  
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice  
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.

These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted  
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Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Bank of China.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	23, Aug.
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	7, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	12, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	12, Sept.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	22, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	(Koningin der N.)	J.C.J. L.	26, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	P. M. S. S.	10, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	7, Nov.

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Kobe	Taisho M.	N. Y. K.	22, Aug.
Tientsin, via Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Chipehing	J. M. Co.	22, Aug.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	22, Aug.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	24, Aug.
Shanghai via Swatow	Shanyu	J. M. Co.	24, Aug.
Haiphong via Hoihow	Taksang	J. M. Co.	24, Aug.
Kobe	Asahi M.	N. Y. K.	25, Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	25, Aug.
Shanghai	Yuehchow	B. & S.	26, Aug.
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	26, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	28, Aug.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	28, Aug.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	28, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	29, Aug.
Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe	Titarom	J.C.J. L.	31, Aug.
Kobe	Loonsang	J. M. Co.	1, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Pennang M.	N. Y. K.	1, Sept.
Sandakan	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	2, Sept.
Kobe	Mausang	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	8, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Sept.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	23, Sept.
Kobe	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	30, Sept.

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Everingham C. B.	Sherburning A.
Everingham C. B.	Shirley F. A.
Fisher F. H.	Shirley Miss W.
Hind A. Mr & Mrs	Sewington J. S.
King C.	Ware H. W.
Knight Mr & Mrs	Watkinson J. E.
	Wood G. G.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

Telegraphic advice from the Yokohama  
Office of the China Mail S.S. Co states  
the S.S. CHINA arrived at that port on  
Sunday morning.

## NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI  
KWAISHA.

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Hongkong, No. 2, Paddy

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(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD")

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sails.
"VONDEL"	10,000	1st Sept.
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"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	26th Sept.

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Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,  
Telephone No. 524. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.  
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.  
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CHURCH, LONDON, E.O.

## CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKET-  
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "S. JACOB"

having arrived from the above  
port Consignees of Cargo by  
her are notified that all  
Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra hazardous Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence  
and/or from the wharves delivery  
may be obtained. Goods not  
cleared by 25th August 1917, will  
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-  
aged packages are to be left in  
the Godowns, where they will be  
examined by Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas on the 24th August,  
at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer  
must be presented in writing  
within ten days after arrival of  
steamer, otherwise they will not  
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be  
effected by the undersigned in  
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be coun-  
tersigned by  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1917.

## CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKET-  
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "van WAERWYCK"

having arrived Consignees of  
cargo by her are hereby notified  
that all Goods are being landed  
at their risk into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Company,  
Ltd., whence and/or from the  
Wharves delivery may be ob-  
tained. Goods not cleared by  
26th August, 1917, will be subject  
to rent.

All broken chafed and damaged  
packages are to be left in the  
Godowns, whence they will be  
examined by Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas on the 24th August,  
at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer  
must be presented in writing  
within ten days after arrival of  
steamer, otherwise they will not  
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be  
effected by the undersigned in  
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be coun-  
tersigned by  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1917.

## CONSIGNEES

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO vi  
HONOLULU & JAPAN  
PORTS.

The above named steamer  
having arrived, consignees of  
cargo, are hereby notified to  
send in their Bills of Lading for  
counter-signature, and to take  
immediate delivery of cargo from  
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered  
on 19th August, at 5 P.M., will  
be landed at consignees' risk and  
expense, and delivery must then  
be taken from the Company's  
Godown.

Storage charges will be assess-  
ed on all cargo remaining un-  
delivered, on 24th August, at  
5 P.M.



## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE STRUGGLE IN THE WEST.

## Splendid Progress North of Verdun.

London, Aug. 21.  
A French communique states: North of Verdun we carried the enemy defences on both sides of the Meuse on a front of eighteen kilometres to a depth, at some points, of over two kilometres. On the left bank we particularly hold Avocourt Wood, both summits of Deadman and Corbeaux and Camerac Woods. On the right bank we carried Tallon Hill, Champeville, Hill 344, Morant Farm, Hill 240, and to the north Louvemont. On the right we considerably advanced in Bois des Fosses and Bois le Chaume. The total of unguarded prisoners exceeds 4,000.

The Germans violently counter-attacked at Avocourt Wood, Dead Man and Hill 344. Our fire everywhere nullified the efforts and inflicted heavy losses. The aviators played a brilliant part, machine gunning the enemy gatherings from low altitudes, thus contributing in the repulse of the counter-attacks. Our pilots brought down eleven machines and special guns brought down two.

## German Barrage Bombs Too Late.

London, Aug. 20.  
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says: At dawn to-day the French began another battle on the historic field of Verdun. For over a fortnight the batteries on both sides of the Meuse have been hammering the German line on both sides of the river from Avocourt Wood on the left bank, to Bezonvaux on the right, a distance of fully sixteen miles. This morning the infantry leapt from the trenches in a splendid rush which in forty minutes carried them to the limits of the first line objectives. All the objectives of the day were carried and by seven o'clock the reports coming in were satisfactory. A number were made prisoners by all the divisions engaged, and there is every reason to hope that splendid results have been achieved with relatively small casualties.

The French artillery fire in the small hours of the morning before the infantry left the trenches reached and remained at a hurricane pitch. The night was dark and moonless but the flashes of hundreds of guns of all calibres shelling the German trenches lit up the road so that the outlines of things a dozen yards away could be plainly recognised. The flashes played like summer lightning all round the horizon.

The roar of guns of various descriptions, in every key and at varying distances increased but after the maximum violence had been reached it dropped for a few minutes before the attack was launched and then leapt again into a tornado of strength for the barrage which preceded the infantry down the slopes, flouting Pepper Hill and Louvemont. Seven minutes later a shower of golden rockets over the Boche lines indicated that the German Battalion Commanders badly needed a barrage to check the French infantry. Apparently the signal was too late as the French assaulting force dashed from the department trenches with such speed and precision that they reached the enemy's first line before his barrage opened.

Telegraphing from Verdun in the afternoon prior to the capture of Dead Man the correspondent shows what a terrible task was set the French infantry. The northern half of Dead Man was strongly held by the enemy while we were established on the southern slopes and Camerac Ridge. Carrying the enemy's first line to the river on the right bank before us stretched the valley in which lies Fosse Wood. Beyond that rises another long wind-back the highest points of which run from a thopsand to twelve-hundred feet, between the villages of Samogneux and Ornes. All this is ground which the Germans have been strengthening by every means during the last eighteen months. The enemy is known to have strongly reinforced the army in front of Verdun and it is certain that the Germans mean to make a hard fight. The attack fulfils the highly useful purpose of forcing the enemy to withdraw troops and guns to other points and to accept simultaneously three serious engagements, namely Flanders, the Aisne and Verdun. The enemy is firing enormous numbers of asphyxiating shells filled with new poison gas, which has been nicknamed "mustard gas," attacking the lungs, eyes and mucous membranes with deadly effect.

## The Operations in Flanders.

London, Aug. 20.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our artillery dispersed the enemy massing for a counter-attack south-eastward of Ephey. Our patrols progressed on the north-western outskirts of Lens. Hostile raiders entered our lines westward of Arrientures. Two men are missing. Large formations of enemy aircraft, well behind their own lines, unsuccessfully endeavored to hinder our bombing, photographic and reconnaissance machines, who wrecked trains and seriously damaged aerodromes, dumps and stations. They successfully co-operated with the artillery and secured many photographs. We brought down three and drove down four enemy machines. Six of ours are missing.

## German Version of Verdun.

London, Aug. 20.  
A wireless German official message states: The Battle of Verdun is going in our favour. The enemy penetrated the defensive zone at Avocourt Wood and Mort Homme. We repulsed attacks on the east bank of the Meuse.

## Fine Work by the Tanks.

London, Aug. 20.  
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writing in the afternoon describes the latest feats of the Tanks in the British attack in the region of St. Julien yesterday. The uncouth monsters began to move in the darkness and the noise of the guns drowned their snorting as they took up their pre-arranged positions. The enemy probably calculated that the ground was too bad a condition for them to assist in the attack. After a reciprocal violent bombardment our guns ceased. The enemy doubtless anticipated an infantry advance and continued the bombardment but finding that nothing was happening stopped. Our guns re-opened at a longer range with more deliberate firing at dawn. Then the Tanks advanced, the infantry following. The concentrations spread out like a fan as they progressed, the object of the operation being to try to straighten out the kink in our line in which the Germans held several strong positions. When the enemy saw the yellowish objects crawling rapidly over the broken ground they began to fire wildly from their places of concealment but they generally fled before the Tanks reached them, with the Tank gunners showering bullets on that part of their bodies where valiant men least like being smitten. The infantry following the Tanks successfully occupied Triangle, Mont Duibon and Cockerel Farms, which have given a lot of trouble. The total depth of the advance planned was 500 yards but the Tanks far beyond that had bolted. The whole affair was a complete vindication of the utility of the Tanks in this species of warfare.

The French captures of guns now total 25. The aerial activity between the battles was never greater.

## ITALIANS SINK ENEMY SUBMARINE.

Rome, Aug. 21.

An Italian seaplane dropped bombs aboard a submarine in the mid-Adriatic and sank her.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, Aug. 21.

A wireless Russian official message states: The enemy persistently attacked in the direction of Oena and Onestohi and pressed back the Rumanians to the south-western outskirts of Oena. The enemy's attacks in the region of Grazeatchi resulted in the capture of Stakierie Factory. The engagement is proceeding. The enemy made an unsuccessful offensive westward of the Focacsi-Ajud Railway and compelled the Rumanians to retire eastward of the railway. We occupied several villages in the region southward of Pelmir-belumer, in the Caucasus.

## GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM.

Zurich, Aug. 21.

The German Government has doubled the price of hay in order to reserve as much as possible for the army. This is expected to lead to further slaughtering of cattle for want of fodder, thus causing a further shortage of milk. There are indications that the grain producing provinces of Austria decline to export the crops to other parts.

## FEATURES OF THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

Udine, Aug. 21.

A terrible and uninterrupted drum-fire continues along sixty-five miles of the Isonzo-Caro fronts to which British batteries are valiantly contributing. The present offensive is developing on a front fifteen miles longer than that of May.

## REORGANISING SPAIN'S ARMY.

Madrid, Aug. 21.

The Cabinet has decided to disband the troops called up in the recent disturbances. It has approved of a credit of seventy-seven million pesetas for the reorganisation of the army, the provision of aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns.

## KIDNAPPING CASE.

## Questions of Slavery Raised.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) sat in Criminal Sessions this afternoon to hear a charge of kidnapping against a Chinese, named Tze Tak, who is said to have kidnapped two girls, aged 8 and 13 years, on July 20.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) appeared to prosecute and Mr. O. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almeida) defended the accused, who pleaded not guilty.

The following formed the jury:—Messrs. R. E. Sedgwick, J. C. Redgrave, N. U. Bortholme, J. A. Ballen, F. H. Y. Liffart, L. E. Remington and E. W. White.

Mr. Wakeman said that the two small servant girls were sent out by their mistress to buy some sweets. They wanted to go to Cross Street but apparently lost their way. They met the prisoner and asked him to take them home, telling him their address. He took them on the tramcar and later to Yau-mah. After keeping them there for some hours, he brought them back to the Canton wharf. The husband of the mistress had been informed that the girls were missing, and he was searching the wharves when he found the two girls near the Wing On Company's store. The prisoner was arrested.

Evidence was first given by the girl's mistress, who said that she bought one of the girls from the girl's brother. The other girl was the servant of her relative. Questioned by Mr. Alabaster, witness said she paid \$148 for the girl, paying the money to the elder brother. The other girl was purchased by a friend of theirs about two years ago for \$100. The elder brother was poor and had to sell his sister for money. The brother was fond of and kind to the girl and the girl was fond of her brother. He would not have sold her if he had not been so poor. The girl had not seen her brother for six months.

Replying to Mr. Wakeman, witness said that the girls were happy with her and had not tried to run away.

At the conclusion of the witness' evidence, Mr. Alabaster said that he thought it was time to raise a point which he hoped would shorten the case considerably, for no matter what other evidence was called, it could not be disclosed that the prisoner was guilty of the charge in the indictment. The offence was that of leading away two children with the intention of depriving two persons of their lawful custody. It had been proved in the clearest possible way that the two women had not the lawful care of the children, for they were two slaves and slavery had been abolished. It could not be allowed in that Court that the children were in the lawful custody of the women. The indictment could not stand in the case of two slaves. It had

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Alarakhia, from Bombay.  
Berrick, from St. Louis.  
Engchong St. Tekwototot, from Ilolo.

Farmer, Hongkong Hotel, from Newchwang.  
Frederick Stewart, Chartered Bank, from Melbourne.  
Hirajama c/o Mitsui, from Sourabaya.

Khiansong c/o Joothaiseng Nampakhang, from Bangkok.  
Lapipisan, from Taipei.  
Malkow, American Consulate, from Welterreden.

Meehan, from Manila.  
Nakasuke Iwatani Matsubara, from Thursday Is.  
Ossorio, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Turner, King Edward Hotel, from Nuffield.  
Schoutendorp Str. Vondel, from Manila.

Teishingpo c/o Kooholai, from Shenchiku.  
Wallen, from Bombay.

J. M. BECK,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1917.

## Ex-soldiers for Colonies.

London, Aug. 11.—The report of the committee on the settlement of ex-service men in the Empire says that tens of thousands can be accommodated under existing schemes. It urges preference to be given to married men, and the facilitation of emigration of women relatives and fiancées, and declares that female emigration is the essential foundation of effective settlement. A central emigration authority should contain representatives of the Home and Overseas Governments and a limited number of unofficial members is imperative. Such an authority should be established without delay.

It has been proved that the children were bought, one for \$148 and the other for \$100. They were bought to serve and were serving as slaves.

His Lordship:—Female servants are quite a common thing in the Colony.  
Mr. Alabaster:—But it is slavery and cannot be recognised.  
His Lordship:—Somebody must have the custody of the children.

Mr. Alabaster:—If these children were simply living with the women I should say that they had the lawful custody, but it has been proved in cross-examination that they are slaves.

Mr. Alabaster went on to refer to the Act Consolidating the Laws for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, but was interrupted by his Lordship, who said that the proper time for the raising of that point was at the conclusion of the case for the prosecution. He said that it was not a point which affected the jury, but which he would have to consider.

The evidence of the two girls was then taken, and the case was adjourned.

## THE MUNITIONIERS.

## Helping The Boys at the Front.

Jeffery Farnol, writing in the Daily Chronicle, says:—

At an uncomfortable hour I arrived at a certain bleak railway platform, and in due season, stepping into a train, was whisked away northwards. And as I journeyed, brackening to the talk of my companions, men much travelled and of many nationalities, my mind was agog for the marvels and wonders I was to see in the workshops of Great Britain. Marvels and wonders I was prepared for, and yet for once how far short of fact were all my fancies!

Britain has done great things in the past; she will, I pray, do even greater in the future; but surely never have mortal eyes looked on an effort so stupendous and determined as she is sustaining and will sustain until this most bloody of wars is ended.

The deathless glory of our troops, their blood and agony and scorn of death have been made pegs on which to hang much in different writing and more bad verse—there have been letters also; eavesdrops of them, in many of which effusions one may discover a wondering surprise that our men can actually and really fight, that Britain is still the Britain of Drake and Frobiisher and Grenville of Nelson and Blake and Cochrane, and that the same deathless spirit of heroic determination animates her still.

To-night, as I pen these lines, our Army is locked in desperate battle, our guns are thundering upon the Somme, but like an echo to their roar, from mile upon mile of workshops and factories and shipyards is rising the answering roar of machinery, the thunderous crash of titanic hammers, the hellish rattle of riveters, the whining, droning, shrieking of a myriad wheels where another vast army is engaged night and day, as indomitable, as fierce of purpose as the army beyond the narrow seas.

I have beheld miles of workshops that stand where grass grew two short years ago, wherein are bright-eyed English girls, Irish colleens and Scots lassies by the ten thousand, whose dexterous fingers flash nimbly to and fro, slender fingers, yet fingers contriving death. I have wandered through a wilderness of whirling driving belts and humming wheels, where men and women, with the same feverish activity, bend above machines whose very hum sang to me of death while I have watched a cartridge grow from a disc of metal to the hellish contrivance it is.

And as I watched the busy scene it seemed an unnatural and awful thing that women's hands should be busied thus, fashioning means for the maiming and destruction of life—until, in a remote corner I paused to watch a woman whose dexterous fingers were fitting finished cartridges into clips with wonderful celerity. A middle-aged woman this, tall and white haired, who, at my remark, looked up with a bright smile, but with eyes sombre and weary.

"Yes, sir," she answered above the roar of machinery. "I had two boys at the front, but they're killed by the same shell. I've got a photo of their graves—very neat they look, though bare, and I'll never be able to go and tend 'em, 'yess—nor lay a few flowers on 'em. So I'm doing this instead—to help the other lads. Yes, sir, my boys did their bit and now they're gone their mother's trying to do hers."

Thus I stood and talked with this dead-eyed, white-haired woman, who had cast off selfish grief to aid the Empire, and in her I saluted the spirit of noble motherhood ere I turned and went my way.

But now I woke to the fact that my companions had vanished utterly; lost but nothing abashed, I rambled on between long alleys of clattering machines, which in their many functions seemed in themselves almost human, pausing now and then to watch and wonder and exchange a word with one or other of the many workers, until a kindly works manager found me and led me unerringly through that riotous jungle of machinery.

## ROLL OF HONOUR.

## Malay States Men Serving.

The "Roll of Honour and List of Malay States Serving," now contains a total of 1,265 names, against 1,045 in the last edition. The Roll of Honour itself shows the addition of the names of 22 men who have given their lives for their country, and the total is now 165. The list of Malay States men serving includes 1,022 names (against 834). The list of French Reservists serving remains at 35, while the number of Malay States-Jorn men serving has increased from 32 to 42.

The honours gained include O. M. G. 1; Military Cross 32 (and two bars); D. S. O. 22; D. O. M. 1; D. S. O. 1; Mentioned in despatches 25; Recommended for valour 1; Croix de Guerre 15; Italian decoration 1.

Since this list was printed the following additional information has been received:—

Major Stuart French, of Kelantan, has died.  
Lieut. C. H. A. Huxtable, of Tanjong Malim, has obtained a bar to his Military Cross.

The Hon. Mr. E. Macfadyen has joined the Artillery.

Mr. S. A. Mountsin, of Oboriot Estate, Negri Sembilan, has joined the Royal Flying Corps.

Mr. E. R. S. Cowie, of Sungai Kinohing Estate, Selangor, has joined the Royal Flying Corps.

Mr. J. Parsons, of the F.M.S. Railways, is now 2nd Lieut. in the South Lancashire Regiment.

Mr. P. B. Lawder, who was born in Kuala Lumpur in 1891, is now Lieut. R. N. He is the son of Mr. F. E. Lawder, formerly D. O. Ulu Langat.

Mr. W. J. Austen, of the F.M.S. Survey Dept., is leaving for Home to join up.

The name of Mr. R. S. Preston, Straits Trading Co., who died at Home after service abroad with the R.F.A.C., should be included in the Roll of Honour.

Mr. H. D. Row, who was formerly planting in this country, has been severely wounded.

Mr. A. H. Nash, formerly of the F.M.S. Railways, has joined the Navy.

Mr. E. A. V. Darell has joined a B. F. A. Cadet Corps.

Mr. J. V. Cowgill is now a Brigade Signalling Officer.

Mr. R. A. Ingram, of Kelantan, formerly of Selangor, is now a Lieut. in the B. F. A.

Dr. Elsie Lyman is now attached to the B. A. M. C.

Dr. O'Flynn is with a hospital ship.

He brought me by devious ways to a place he called "holy ground"—long, low, outbuildings, approached by narrow wooden causeways, swept and re-swept by men shod in felt, a place this, where no dust or grit might be, for here was the magazine, with the filling sheds beyond. And within these long sheds, each seated behind a screen, were women who handled and cut deadly cordite into needful lengths as if it had been so much ribbon, and always and everywhere the same dexterous speed.

He led me, this soft-voiced keen-eyed works manager, through well-fitted wards and dispensaries, redolent of clean, druggery smells and the pervading odour of iodine; he ushered me through dining halls, long and wide and lofty and lighted by many windows, where countless dinners were served at a trifling cost per head; and so at last out upon a pleasant green, beyond which rose the great gates, where stood the cars that were to bear my companions and myself upon our way.

"They seem to work very hard," said I, turning to glance back whence we had come—"they seem very much in earnest."

"Yes," said my companion; "every week we are turning out—here he named very many millions—"of cartridges."

"To be sure they are earning good money!" said I thoughtfully.

"More than many of them ever dreamed of earning," answered the works manager. "And yet—I don't know, but I don't think it is altogether the money, somehow."

"I'm glad to hear you say that—very glad," said I, "because it is a great thing to feel they are working for the Britain that is, and is to be."

## AN AMERICAN ROBBED.

## How a Pick-pocket was Chased and Caught.

An American citizen, named Peter Lindfors, an engineer, who is staying at the Astor House Hotel, was the complainant in a case of pocket-picking which was before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning.

The complainant's story was that he was in Q. o. n. Road, last night, near the G. and Hotel, when he felt some one bump against him. He missed his pocket book, in which was \$9. On looking round, he saw a man running away down Joe House Street. He went round the other way, by the Hongkong Hotel, and when he was in Des Voeux Road, he saw two Chinese talking together. As he approached, one of them ran away and he gave chase. Eventually the man was caught in the lane which runs between Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co., and Messrs. Whitway Laidlaw and Co. The notes were recovered, but his pocket-book was not found.

Evidence was also given by Trooper 95, of the Police Reserve, who effected the arrest.

The defendant put up rather an unusual excuse. He said that the complainant drew a handkerchief from his pocket and the notes fell out. He (defendant) picked them up and gave them back. The complainant gave him 45 cents, but he wanted a dollar, and the complainant then struck him.

His Worship decided to believe the complainant's story and passed sentence of three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

## INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

## Planters and Service Training.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Indian Tea Association on July 4, at which the difficulties of Darjeeling, Dooars and Terai tea-planters in regard to general service training were explained to Major M. Macfadyen, Staff Officer Presidency Brigade, it was stated that the Darjeeling and Terai Tea Association had consulted the authorities of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, on the question of general service and the liability of men who are alone on their gardens. The Adjutant of the Corps expressed the view that it was not desirable or necessary for them to ask for exemption, as the question of their being taken away would be a matter for the Selection Committee, who would consider the circumstances of individuals in selecting men for general service. He did not think it probable that more than 30 mounted and 30 infantrymen would be taken away from the whole Corps at one time. Meantime, however, the question of general service had been raised definitely by a circular sent to all general service members of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, including those planters who were alone on their gardens. The circular was in the following terms:—

"You are liable for General Service, which means that you will probably be called upon to leave the District for training the period of which has not yet been settled, but it will be for some months. Please show this letter to your employer and enquire the month in which it would be most convenient for you to start this training, but it cannot be guaranteed that this date will be adhered to. A reply should reach this office not later than the 2nd July please."

Sir Robert and Lady Brodon. Sir Robert and Lady Brodon have left Peking and are staying at Taiwan.

Yokohama Club Hotel Sold. The Club Hotel, Yokohama, has been sold by auction to Mr. J. J. Grimme for ¥1,166,000.

The Late Capt. K. Eto. The Emperor of Japan has given ¥4,000 to the family of the late Capt. K. Eto, who died on board H. M. S. Vanguard on July 8.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Rubber in Warfare.

The India Rubber World, says:—The call to arms has come. Army and Navy are preparing for action. Men are of little avail without munitions and equipment, among which rubber in one form or another has become indispensable. Never until the present international conflict has this substance played such an important part. Its manifold applications in modern warfare were described in detail by many papers in the India Rubber World, but the vital importance of the rubber industry in equipping the Army, Navy, Air Service and Red Cross, second only to arming and feeding the nation's fighting forces, warrants a summary of its many ramifications at this critical time in American affairs. First, we may consider the requirements of an army, prepared for conflict upon land. To-day is the day of the automobile, the motor-cycle and the motor truck, the first two for quick travel of individuals or small parties from point to point, and the last to replace mules to draw munitions and commissary wagons and artillery. All these require tyres of rubber, a fact in itself by which is proven the almost absolute indispensability of rubber in the progress of armies. In this one use, the manufacture of tyres, rubber is today almost as important as food and ammunition, for on rubber tyres every other necessity is borne to the front. Rubberised fabrics are in urgent demand. Waterproof covers for waggon, guns and gun carriages are needed in great quantities, while ground sheets, tent coverings, ponches, and even accoutrements are made of coated fabrics. The manufacturer of sheeted cloth will find there are many uses in the Army for his product, while new demands must constantly present themselves for this class of materials. The soldier must be provided with haversack, and fastenings for the same, and here rubber and fabric are taking the place of leather. This latter material, advancing in cost as it is diminishing in supply, is fast being replaced by rubber for the rolling of boots and shoes, and the claim is made that the new fibre and rubber sole have advantages not only of longer wear, but of more flexibility, and a waterproof quality not possessed by leather. Trench warfare has made rubber boots necessary to prevent the serious illness that soldiers contract in these muddy ditches. To-day fighting is done not only on the land, but in the air, on the water, and even beneath it, and aircraft, warships and submarines all require rubber in so many and varied forms that it would be but slight exaggeration to say that none of these could exist without the precious gum. No substance has been found which can replace rubber in the manufacture of balloon fabrics. While the double fabric which forms the bags for dirigibles and "blimps" has not yet been made absolutely impervious to the passage of gases, no other material which has otherwise been considered practical, has approached it in this particular. The aviators wear rubber clothing, that they may conserve their bodily heat when in the colder and more rarefied atmosphere of high altitudes, and many of these suits are capable of acting as life preservers, if the aviator falls in the water. Much rubber is also employed in the making of respirating apparatus, enabling the airman to breathe while at these great heights. That new invention, the stabilizer, requires rubber for insulation, packing and tubing, while every aeroplane uses tubing or solid rubber for cushioning the operator's body from shock, and for protecting exposed parts liable to damage in alighting. The battleship has so many rubber requirements that only a general mention can be made. It is a habitation for many hundred men, and, as such, needs all the appointments of a modern hotel or dwelling, with its plumbing, its electric wiring, etc.; all the accessories of a machine shop, with its gaskets, its washers, its tubing; all the requisites of a fortress, its shock absorbers, its rubber carpeting; all the fittings of a hospital, of

which more hereafter, and besides these all the essentials of a metal body floating in water, which must be watertight in all its joints, while its bulkheads must be packed as strongly as steam boilers to withstand pressure in emergencies, and, of course, large amounts of hose are necessary. Many, indeed, are the rubber requirements of ships that sail the seas, and even more numerous those of the fleet which sails below the ocean's surface. There surrounded on all sides by water, with pressure increasing with every foot of submersion, the most exacting necessity is the packing of all joints, the use of gaskets on all hatches, around the inlets and outlets of the torpedo tubes, and the joint of the torpedoes themselves. There are many buffers for the doors, and packings to make them waterproof. There must be packing around the periscope tubes, and around the lenses in them, and cushions to protect the observer's face from jars and bruises when using these necessary tubes. These submarines are usually propelled by electricity when submerged, and much rubber is used for insulation, to prevent leakage and short circuiting. Hundreds of hard rubber battery jars must each have its tightly fitted rubber-sealed cover, and its enclosed rubber separators, while much sponge rubber is used in the elimination of gas and acid fumes from these batteries. The crews of some submarines are provided with life-saving suits of rubber to be used in the event of disability of the vessel to rise to the surface. War consists primarily in the destruction of life, but a merciful adjunct to all branches of service is the hospital, be it in the field or on shipboard. The readers of this paper are acquainted with the many surgical sundries and appliances used in every hospital, which are made wholly or partly of hard rubber. There is no need of their enumeration here. With our forces in action all such supplies will be needed in great quantities. Rubber also plays an important part in the manufacture of modern high explosives. The chemicals used in their production require careful handling, the health, and often the lives of the operatives depend upon the rubber gloves, aprons, and boots they wear. And if the materials are full of danger, how much more so the explosives, when manufactured, and here the requirements regarding metal-less footwear are compulsory. In all these branches of service there are vicissitudes when resuscitation may be necessary. The aviator may lose his breath because of rarefied atmosphere or swift descent; the soldier may be subjected to gas attacks, the sailor to drowning, the submarine sailor to noxious fumes, and all of them to sudden, severe, nervous shock, which may be fatal unless artificial respiration is quickly available. The many kinds of apparatus for such purposes are all more or less dependent on rubber for tubing, gas bags and inhalers. And here might also be mentioned the gas helmets and oxygen breathing apparatus furnished soldiers likely to be assaulted by gas attacks of the enemy. This is far from being a complete list of the various forms in which rubber is required in modern warfare. Few, if any, industries are more important than our own in the present emergency. That the rubber manufacturers of America are prepared to fill all these requirements is a source of satisfaction in this critical period of the nation's history.

## China's Frontier Ports.

In the trade returns for the Chinese Maritime Customs dealing with the frontier ports for 1916 is given an interesting series of figures which show that even these places have suffered as the result of the war. At Lungchow the results again justify no favourable anticipations of improvement. The yield of beans was fairly good, rice and maize were medium, while snised was almost nil. Revenue at Tia. 3,845 showed a falling off of 25 per cent, as compared 1915 and with the exception of 1912 was the worst year in the 27 years record of the port. The value of the imports of

foreign goods dropped from Tia. 95,481 in 1915 to Tia. 68,958 in 1916, due mainly to the fall in the value of cotton, the lessened importation of medicine and the much smaller arrivals of rice. Timber imported was valued at Tia. 11,780 which was just about the level of the previous year. The value of Chinese goods exported to Tientsin reached Tia. 11,866, a shortage of Tia. 3,600 as compared with 1915. All items with the exception of groundnut oil showed decrease. Kerosene oil dropped by about 50 per cent, but there is evidence that this commodity is being smuggled across the border in ever increasing quantities. There was an increase of over Tia. 10,000 in the total revenue collection at Mong-tze which stood at Tia. 345,735, an increase all the more gratifying in that the net value of the trade of the district showed a decrease of Tia. 218,000. The increase in the revenue is due to a thorough revision of the values of goods effected during the year. The value of the gross import trade during 1916 amounted to Tia. 5,595,894 which exceeded by some Tia. 200,000 the figures for the previous year. Increases in cotton, piece goods and foreign sundries such as hats, soap, towels, umbrellas, etc., more than made up for the serious falling off in kerosene which dropped from 1,057,310 gallons in 1915 to 485,950 gallons, owing mainly to the sharp competition of the cheaper vegetable oils. An interesting decrease was in needles. This trade was originally in German hands but now the only supplies are of inferior Chinese make. Taken as a whole, however, the state of the import trade was healthy and but for the restrictions of exchange to the detriment of the importers the figures of this trade would have been exceptionally satisfactory viewed in the light of the present world-wide dislocation of trade. Chinese exports were down by nearly half a million taels, standing at Tia. 9,387,913, but increases were to be noted in hides, beans and tea. There was also an important increase under the heading of medicines and it is interesting to note that the main product of Yunnan in this direction, namely, the opium root, has lately been the subject of experiment by foreign doctors as to its potency in healing wounds. Minerals principally saw decreases, the price of antimony dropping from 1,400 to \$300 per ton and other metals in proportion. The year at Tengyueh was also an un-successful one. The total value of the import and export trade—Tia. 2,300,000—fell behind that of the previous year by Tia. 600,000. A decline of over Tia. 12,000 brought the revenue collection to Tia. 50,271. The value of imports from Burma fell off by about half a million taels, there being decreases in all the important items with the exception of kerosene and antimony dyes. Exports to Burma were down to Tia. 678,000 as compared with Tia. 747,000 for 1915.

## Japan's Gold Imports.

"In spite," remarks the financial critic of the London Morning Post, "of the extent to which Japan has drawn in the past on,

her balances in America, so as to place them at our disposal, her present trade balance is so favourable that gold has of late been flowing from San Francisco to Japan, and unless steps are taken to prevent it, there seems every likelihood of a good many more millions going during the next few months. Now, so far as we read, the position, this movement seems a little wasteful, and, to that extent, regrettable. "In the first place, Japan, so far as we are aware, is not at all in urgent need of the metal—some of it, but probably not much, is generally believed to find its way to India—while, in the second place, the outflow of gold from America at a moment when that country is so greatly extending her foreign credits, simply means that the Allies may be in the position of having to send more gold to America to fill up the vacuum occasioned by Japan's withdrawals. And, finally, by way of indicating the desirability of some steps being taken, it may be pointed out that probably some of the European Allies, more especially Russia and France, must now be needing accommodation in Japan to pay for large quantities of munitions required during recent months. We cannot help thinking, therefore, that some kind of financial arrangement might be entered into whereby advantage could be taken of the extreme monetary ease in Japan to raise the proceeds of which might, so far as France and Russia are concerned, be applied to payments of indebtedness for war material, while Great Britain might make some arrangement whereby she obtained further accommodation in the shape of Japan's dollar credits in New York. Such credits would serve the double purpose of directly strengthening the New York exchange on London and at the same time of avoiding the gold shipments from America."

Exports to Russia. The British Embassy at Tokio recently published telegraphic information from H. M. Consulate, Harbin, to the effect that, according to a Russian Official Circular, the import into Russia of goods of every description is prohibited except under licence from the Ministry of Trade and Industry or from the Department of the Controller of Foreign Imports. A list of certain goods to be exempted from the operation of the prohibition may be published at a later date. Goods shipped without the necessary permits are to be confiscated and placed at the disposal of the Ministry of War. The prohibition is to enter into operation three weeks from the date of the receipt of the notification at the Customs Houses concerned.

Rouble Manipulations. A report from Harbin to the head office of the Yokohama Specie Bank states that the manipulations of the Russian Government in prohibiting the shipments of roubles abroad in order to increase the value of Russian notes, instead of producing the desired effect, injured the sentiment of the market so that a conspicuous fall was seen. At the time of the report, July 31, a hundred yen gold was equal to 204 roubles.

LA INSULAR CIGARS  
THE OLDEST CIGAR FACTORY IN MANILA

Best Quality Leaf. Best Workmanship.  
Finest Aroma. Lightest Colours.  
Obtainable from all Cigar Merchants.  
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SOUTH CHINA:  
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks ss. \$600  
MARINE INSURANCES.  
Cantons b. \$320  
North Chinas n. 140  
Unions s. \$810  
Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$197

## FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$135  
H. K. Fires n. \$300

## SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$85  
Langkats n. \$18  
Indos (Def.) n. \$101 1/2  
Indos (Pref.) n. \$40  
Shells b. 108 1/2  
Ferries n. \$29

## REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$96  
Malabons b. \$29

## MINING.

Kallians b. 37 1/2  
Langkats n. 14 1/2  
Raubs s. \$2.60  
Tronohs n. 25 1/2  
Urals n. 32 1/2  
Oriental Cons. b. 28 1/2

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp; C.

H. K. Wharves n. \$74  
Kowloon Docks b. \$111 1/2  
Shai Docks b. 7 1/2

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals s. \$35  
H. K. Hotels n. \$101  
Land Invest. s. \$88  
Highways Est. n. \$6.25  
K'loon Lands n. \$33  
Shai Lands n. 77  
West Points b. \$70  
Reclamations n. \$115

## COTTON MILLS.

Ewos s. 1.62 1/2  
Kung Yike s. 1.10 1/2  
Shai Cottons s. 1.13 1/2  
Yangtzepeeps s. 1.57 1/2  
Orientals n. 1.42

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Borness n. \$7  
China Light & P. n. \$4.50  
Providents n. \$7.20  
Dairy Farms n. \$28  
Green Islands n. \$7  
H. K. Electrics sa. \$48 1/2  
H. K. Ice Co. n. x. d. \$149  
Ropes n. \$27 1/2  
Steel Foundries b. \$10 1/2  
Trams, Low Level n. \$6.20  
Trams, Peak, old s. \$9  
Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90  
Laundries b. x. d. \$13  
U. Waterboats n. \$8  
Watsons n. \$6  
Wm. Powells s. \$6.50  
Morning Posts n. \$29

## CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY AUGUST 22, 1917.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

Share and General Brokers,  
Princes Building.  
Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T Shanghai 2/11 1/4  
Demand 2/11 3/4  
30 d/s 2/11 1/4  
60 d/s 2/11 1/4  
4 m/s 2/11 3/4  
T/T Singapore 125  
T/T Japan 136 1/2  
T/T India 70  
Demand, India 70  
T/T San Francisco 70  
co & New York 70  
T/T Java 167 1/4  
T/T Marks 407  
T/T France 407 1/2  
Demand, Paris 407 1/2

## BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/14  
4 m/s D/P 3/14  
6 m/s L/C 3/14  
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/14  
30 d/s San Francisco & New York 71 1/4  
4 m/s Marks 420  
4 m/s France 420  
6 m/s France 425  
Demand, Germany 70 1/2  
Demand, New York 70 1/2  
T/T Bombay 70 1/2  
Demand, Bombay 70 1/2  
T/T Calcutta 70 1/2  
Demand, Calcutta 70 1/2  
Demand, Manila 129 1/2  
Demand, Singapore 125  
On Haiphong 54 1/2 prem.  
On Saigon 52 1/2  
On Bangkok 52 1/2  
Sovereign 67 1/2  
Gold Leaf, per oz. 40  
Bar Silver, per oz. 44 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:  
Chinese, 20 cts. places 1 1/2 %  
Chinese, 10 1 1/2 %  
Hongkong 20 cts. places par.  
Hongkong 10 "

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

## LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中  
Capital (Paid up) 45,000,000  
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager: A. J. Perrotte.

## HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

## BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

## BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

## HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

100 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
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## SUNDAY.

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3.00



**SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**

**The Three Castles Cigarettes**

*Just Pure Rich Mellow Virginia Tobacco*

**THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE**

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## POST OFFICE.

**IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.**  
The public are informed that the unmanufactured articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.  
Sat. P.O.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.  
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.  
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.  
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Shaukei.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.  
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Nantau and Sanmei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11.20—No returns from Japan or Weihaiwei. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; it is probably highest over Japan and lowest over S.W. China. The morning's observations are insufficient to indicate the locality of the typhoon; it has probably filled up to the west of Shanghai.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.13 inch. Total since January 1st, 70.92 inches against an average of 62.37 inches.

## FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. or variable winds; moderate; cloudy & showery generally.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

## China Coast Meteorological Register.

August 22, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Force	Weather
Vostock	6a	30.02	69	se	3	c	
Nomuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokyo							
Kobe							
Nagasaki							
Amoy							
Shanghai							
Swatow							
Taihou	5a	29.79	75	91	0	b	
Taihu		29.85	75	91	0	b	
Tainan		29.82	75	91	0	b	
Kashan		29.79	79	91	0	b	
Kobe		29.82	75	91	0	b	
Canton	6a	29.77	79	91	0	b	
H.K.		29.76	82	84	10	1	
Gap Rock		29.75	77	98	10	2	
Macao	5a						
Wuchow							
Shanghai							
Shanghai	7a	29.71	77	96	10	1	
Tourane		29.73	82	7	20	0	
C. St. J.		29.79	77	91	0	b	
Aparr		29.82	73	91	0	b	
Surigao		29.84	75	91	0	b	
Guam	4.20	29.84	75	91	0	b	
Luzon	6	29.79	80	95	1	b	

## C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 22, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity or air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, a squally, a hail, lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a squally, a rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a dew wet.

Remarks, a squally, a rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a dew wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.70	29.75	29.79
Temperature	86	82	77
Humidity	72	84	93
Wind Direction	S.W.	S.E.	CALM
Force	2	1	0
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.04	0.00	1.79
Highest open air Temperature on the day	86	82	77
Lowest	72	84	93

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 22, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 20th Aug. to 26th Aug.

Day	High Water	Low Water
20	11.15	4.15
21	11.15	4.15
22	11.15	4.15
23	11.15	4.15
24	11.15	4.15
25	11.15	4.15
26	11.15	4.15

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE

ROYAL

**COMING! COMING!!**  
**THE FRAWLEY COY.**

NEW YORK &amp; LONDON

Fair & Warmer. Sat. & Monday.  
The Outcast. Tues. & Wednesday.  
Twins Beds. Thursday.  
Bought & Paid For. Friday.  
Jerry. Saturday.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Curtain Rises at 9.15 p.m.

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 21st August, 1917.

The 2nd half of the Great Historical Film

**"CABIRIA."**  
in 6 parts.

Pathe's Gazettes  
and  
Comics.

FRIDAY, 24th AUGUST.

The 5th &amp; 6 Episodes

**"THE SHIELDING SHADOW."**  
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## NOTICES.

## HIGH EXCHANGE

We beg to announce that from to-day's date an Exchange Rebate will be put into operation.

The Rebate will be allowed upon every complete sum of one Dollar and will be announced daily in one of our Store windows.

No Rebate will be allowed off Sale Prices.

AUGUST, 20TH 1917.

**WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.**  
20, DES VOEUX ROAD.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George Williams  
Cable Barnett at 11, Loos House Street, in the City of Victoria  
Hong Kong.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

In order of the Mortgagees  
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has  
received instructions to sell by  
Public Auction

ON  
TUESDAY

the 28th day of August, 1917,  
at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,  
Duddell Street, Victoria,  
Hongkong.

The following  
Valuable Leasehold Property  
situate at Victoria in the Colony  
of Hongkong, viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of  
ground situate at Victoria aforesaid  
and known and registered  
in the Land Office as Inland Lot  
No. 2016. Together with the  
messuage erections and building  
thereon known as No. 269 Des  
Voeux Road Central. Terms 999  
years commencing from 31st  
January, 1901. Annual Crown  
Rent \$20.00. Area 1,120 Square  
Feet.

For further Particulars and  
Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES

&amp; MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House

Street,

Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong 16th August, 1917.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6-Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received  
instructions from the  
Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter  
Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B.  
Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann,  
Heinrich Heyn and the Estate  
of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in  
pursuance of an order of the  
Hongkong Government to sell by  
Public Auction at 3 o'clock in  
the afternoon

ON  
FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917,  
at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8  
Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-

HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots  
Nos. 611, 612, 667 and 663,  
Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces  
or parcels of ground registered  
in the Land Office as Inland Lots  
Nos. 611 and 663 together with  
Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road,  
situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces  
or parcels of ground registered  
in the Land Office as Inland Lots  
Nos. 612 and 663 together with  
Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road  
situate thereon.

The area of the property com-  
prised in Lot One is 5,500 square  
feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per  
annum.

The property comprised in Lot  
2 has a similar area and is  
subject to Crown rent and rates  
amount.

Each godown is built of brick  
and stone and is three storeys in  
height with a large tiled roof  
containing an attic storey. Each  
Inland Lot is held for an unex-  
pired residue amounting to 840  
years or thereabouts of the term  
created by the Crown Lease  
thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,

DEACON &amp; HARSTON,

1 Des Voeux Road Central,

Solicitors for the Liquidator,

or from

Messrs. HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA

Treats with Massage

27 Years' experience

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES

IF PREFERRED.

NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

## ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER

ASAHI BEER

ASAHI BEER